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=> d his ful

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:36:22 ON 23 DEC 2004)

     INDEX 'ABI-INFORM, ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AQUALINE, AQUASCI,
     BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS,
     CBNB, CEN, CHEMLIST, CIN, CONFSCI, CSNB, DISSABS, EMBAL, EMBASE, ENERGY,
     ENVIROENG, ESBIOBASE, FEDRIP, FOMAD, ...' ENTERED AT 11:36:38 ON 23 DEC
     2004
               SEA HYDROGEN PEROXIDE AND (CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR TUMOUR?)
              ---------
                24   FILE ABI-INFORM
                13   FILE ADISCTI
                11   FILE ADISINSIGHT
                 5   FILE ADISNEWS
                 3   FILE AQUALINE
                 4   FILE AQUASCI
                23   FILE BIOBUSINESS
                 1   FILE BIOCOMMERCE
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              2927   FILE BIOSIS
               847   FILE BIOTECHNO
              2133   FILE CANCERLIT
              2226   FILE CAPLUS
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                18   FILE CEN
                12   FILE CHEMLIST
                 9   FILE CIN
                 9   FILE CONFSCI
                 5   FILE CSNB
                90   FILE DISSABS
                25   FILE EMBAL
              2369   FILE EMBASE
                88   FILE ENERGY
                 1   FILE ENVIROENG
               984   FILE ESBIOBASE
                85   FILE FEDRIP
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                 4   FILE HEALSAFE
               191   FILE HSDB
               159   FILE IFIPAT
                76   FILE INIS
                 7   FILE IPA
               276   FILE JICST-EPLUS
                14   FILE KOSMET
               506   FILE LIFESCI
              2929   FILE MEDLINE
               587   FILE MSDS-CCOHS
              8346   FILE MSDS-OHS
                17   FILE NAPRALERT
                70   FILE NIOSHTIC
               104   FILE NLDB
                21   FILE NTIS
               589   FILE PASCAL
                 7   FILE POLLUAB
               200   FILE PROMT
                 2   FILE RTECS
              2762   FILE SCISEARCH
              5206   FILE TOXCENTER
             10652   FILE USPATFULL
               779   FILE USPAT2
                 3   FILE WATER
                13   FILE DDFB
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  481   FILE DDFU
   84   FILE DGENE
   13   FILE DRUGB
  615   FILE DRUGU
    1   FILE PHARMAML
    9   FILE PHIN
   73   FILE BABS
   11   FILE DIOGENES
    5   FILE IMSRESEARCH
   22   FILE INVESTEXT
    1   FILE PHAR
    2   FILE RDISCLOSURE
    2   FILE SYNTHLINE
L1       QUE HYDROGEN PEROXIDE AND (CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR TUMOUR?)
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         SEA L1 AND (ADMINIS? OR INJECT? OR INTRAVENOUS? OR INTRAARTER?
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   15   FILE ABI-INFORM
    3   FILE ADISCTI
    8   FILE ADISINSIGHT
    3   FILE ADISNEWS
    1   FILE AQUALINE
    5   FILE BIOBUSINESS
    6   FILE BIOENG
  228   FILE BIOSIS
   81   FILE BIOTECHNO
  232   FILE CANCERLIT
  240   FILE CAPLUS
    1   FILE CBNB
   12   FILE CEN
    8   FILE CHEMLIST
    1   FILE CIN
    3   FILE CSNB
   19   FILE DISSABS
    1   FILE EMBAL
  379   FILE EMBASE
   13   FILE ENERGY
    1   FILE ENVIROENG
   78   FILE ESBIOBASE
   14   FILE FEDRIP
    1   FILE FROSTI
    3   FILE HEALSAFE
  189   FILE HSDB
   96   FILE IFIPAT
    8   FILE INIS
    3   FILE IPA
   26   FILE JICST-EPLUS
   40   FILE LIFESCI
  313   FILE MEDLINE
  346   FILE MSDS-CCOHS
 8146   FILE MSDS-OHS
    1   FILE NAPRALERT
   16   FILE NIOSHTIC
   40   FILE NLDB
    2   FILE NTIS
   77   FILE PASCAL
    3   FILE POLLUAB
   93   FILE PROMT
    2   FILE RTECS
  304   FILE SCISEARCH
  559   FILE TOXCENTER
 9492   FILE USPATFULL
  692   FILE USPAT2
    1   FILE DDFB
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              60   FILE DDFU
              12   FILE DGENE
               1   FILE DRUGB
             105   FILE DRUGU
               1   FILE PHARMAML
               4   FILE PHIN
               6   FILE BABS
               6   FILE DIOGENES
               4   FILE IMSRESEARCH
               3   FILE INVESTEXT
L2              QUE L1 AND (ADMINIS? OR INJECT? OR INTRAVENOUS? OR INTRAARTER?
                OR SUBCUTAN? OR INTRAMUSC? OR IRRIGAT? OR LAVAG?)
                ---------
                SEA L2 AND (ADMINIS? OR INJECT? OR INTRAVENOUS? OR INTRAARTER?
                ---------
               2   FILE ABI-INFORM
               1   FILE ADISCTI
               1   FILE ADISINSIGHT
               2   FILE BIOBUSINESS
               2   FILE BIOENG
              38   FILE BIOSIS
              13   FILE BIOTECHNO
              49   FILE CANCERLIT
              61   FILE CAPLUS
               1   FILE CEN
               2   FILE CSNB
               2   FILE DISSABS
              50   FILE EMBASE
               3   FILE ENERGY
              17   FILE ESBIOBASE
               1   FILE FROSTI
               6   FILE HSDB
              13   FILE IFIPAT
               3   FILE INIS
               8   FILE JICST-EPLUS
               7   FILE LIFESCI
              44   FILE MEDLINE
              40   FILE MSDS-OHS
               5   FILE NIOSHTIC
               6   FILE NLDB
               1   FILE NTIS
              19   FILE PASCAL
              19   FILE PROMT
              37   FILE SCISEARCH
              88   FILE TOXCENTER
             125   FILE USPATFULL
               8   FILE USPAT2
               1   FILE DDFB
               9   FILE DDFU
               1   FILE DRUGB
              16   FILE DRUGU
               1   FILE BABS
               2   FILE DIOGENES
               3   FILE IMSRESEARCH
L3              QUE L2 AND (ADMINIS? OR INJECT? OR INTRAVENOUS? OR INTRAARTER?
                OR SUBCUTAN? OR INTRAMUSC? OR IRRIGAT? OR LAVAG?) (15A)
                (HYDROGEN PEROXIDE OR H2O2 OR H".SUB."2O".SUB."2)
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    FILE 'BIOSIS, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, EMBASE, JICST-EPLUS, LIFESCI, MEDLINE,
    SCISEARCH, TOXCENTER, DRUGU' ENTERED AT 11:46:03 ON 23 DEC 2004
L4          398 SEA L3
L5          152 DUP REM L4 (246 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                D 1- BIB,ABS
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L5 ANSWER 104 OF 152 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2004 JST on STN
AN 900022049 JICST-EPlus
TI An experimental study of the solubility of epithelium tissue by sodium hypochlorite for conservative endodontic therapy of apical radicular cysts. Adult rat skin.
AU IGARASHI MASARU; WATANABE MANABU; MATSUMURA YUKO; YAMAGUCHI EMI; WAKIYA REIJI; IIJIMA TADASHI; SAKAZUME MICHINORI; YOSHIZAKI SADAO; KAWASAKI KOICHI
CS Nippon Dental Univ., Faculty of Dentistry at Niigata
SO Nippon Shika Hozongaku Zasshi (Japanese Journal of Conservative Dentistry), (1989) vol. 32, no. 5, pp. 1466-1472. Journal Code: Y0096A (Fig. 7, Tbl. 2, Ref. 31)
ISSN: 0387-2343
CY Japan
DT Journal; Article
LA Japanese
STA New
AB The ultimate success of root canal therapy of pulpoperiapical cysts depends on elimination of the cystic fluid-filled cavity and epithelial lining surrounded by granulomatous tissue. To attain the latter end, a chemical means should be employed. The best solvent agent used for destruction of the epithelial lining and subepithelial hemorrhage may be sodium hypochlorite solution as suggested by Kawasaki et al. (1981, 1984, 1986). The purpose of this study was to determine which of the following irrigants demonstrate the best solvent action on tissue. Five polyethylene tubes (15mm in diameter) were fixed to the shaved abdominal skin of adult rats. Application of irrigants was now performed with one of the following combinations of solutions: A: 0.5ml of 5-6% sodium hypochlorite, followed by 0.5ml of 3% **hydrogen peroxide**, (using alternate **irrigation** with 5ml/min). B: 5ml of 5-6% sodium hypochlorite, C: 5ml of 5-6% sodium hypochlorite, followed by stirring with a glass stick, D: 5ml of 5-6% sodium hypochlorite, followed by the same solution with 5ml/min, E: 5ml of 3% **hydrogen peroxide.** The effectiveness of the solubility of tissue was estimated by macroscopic bleeding and histological findings. The results obtained were as follows: 1. The initial average time of bleeding of the skin was different in each combination; A: 6.4min., B: 14.2min., C: 10.9min., D: 10.1min., E: non bleeding. 2. Combination A was significantly more effective than other combinations in bleeding and removal of tissue in both macroscopic and microscopic observations. 3. Alternating irrigants proved to be more effective and less irritating to the adjacent cutaneous tissue. (author abst.)

L5 ANSWER 83 OF 152 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 94022297 EMBASE
DN 1994022297
TI **Hydrogen peroxide** in the prevention and treatment of peritoneal carcinomatosis: A feasibility study.
AU Weiss L.; Elkin G.
CS Department of Experimental Pathology, Roswell Park Cancer Institute,Buffalo, NY 14263, United States
SO Regional Cancer Treatment, (1993) 6/2 (98-102).
ISSN: 0935-0411 CODEN: RCTRED
CY Germany
DT Journal; Article
FS 016 Cancer
048 Gastroenterology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
AB The accidental spillage of **cancer** cells into the peritoneal cavity during laparotomy and surgical resection of intra-abdominal **cancer**, with the subsequent growth of the cells within the cavity contributes to treatment- failure. The cellular inflammatory response to the presence of **cancer** cells which may cure minimal spillage, or retard the development of malignant ascites and its sequelae, is at least partially mediated through the **tumoricidal** effects of free radicals. The feasibility of preventing or retarding the development of malignant ascites by local **administration** of **hydrogen peroxide** has therefore been tested in mice receiving intraperitoneal **injections** (IPI) of Ehrlich ascites **tumor** cells or MC-1 mammary **cancer** cells, 60 minutes or 3 days prior to the initiation of courses of IPI H2O2. Following one or two, 5-day courses of daily IPI 0.5 ml 1.0 % H2O2, or two 5-day courses of daily IPI of 4 ml 0.125 % H2O2, survival was significantly prolonged compared with controls receiving the vehicle (phosphate buffered saline) only. These results indicate the feasibility of using **hydrogen peroxide** as a local irrigant in the prevention of peritoneal carcinomatosis due to spillage of **cancer** cells during surgery.

L5 ANSWER 145 OF 152 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1960:57546 CAPLUS

DN 54:57546

OREF 54:11230g

TI In vivo effect of some peroxides on the mouse ascites carcinoma of Ehrlich

AU Steckerl, F.; Ofodile, A.; Campbell, R. R.

CS Boston Univ., Boston, MA

SO Experientia (1959), 15, 423-4
CODEN: EXPEAM; ISSN: 0014-4754

DT Journal

LA English

AB The survival of mice inoculated with ascites **tumor** cells was markedly increased when **H2O2** or urea peroxide was **injected**; the ascites **tumors** changed to solid **tumors.**